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By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.  
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Weather indications.  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecast until 8 p. m., Wednesday: For Kansas—Fair; preceded by local rains and thunder storms in eastern portion today; variable winds.

Every green thing is withered in western Nebraska, so that even a bunch of corn would starve to death.

Who can read of the election fights in New Jersey and then have the face to say that women do not want the ballot?

The nearest one can come to saying a good thing about the mercury this weather is that it is like a good man, you can't keep him down.

If the war in Korea has the effect of raising the price of wheat it will be hard for the people in this country to realize the horrors of war.

Senators Vest and Voorhees are both very sick. In the light of recent events it is feared they are suffering from exhaustion of the spleen.

Alabama has one thing to be congratulated upon if she is in danger of going Populist, and that is the campaign agony will be over August 6.

It would be rather hard luck if after inventing gunpowder the Chinese should have to use it all in firecrackers, without having a chance in sure enough war.

CONGRESSMAN BOTTLE and Hawaiian resolutions seem to belong inseparably together. Every time he opens his mouth out drops some threemane stuff about Hawaii.

PERHAPS the reason the senate conference can't make up their minds about the tariff bill is that they are waiting to find out whether there is anything more in it for them.

Two THOUSAND Coxeyites are encamped opposite Washington, and if something isn't done soon to scatter them they promise to become as big a nuisance as congress.

If it took \$800 to keep Dr. Dykes from getting the cholera, with the disease 6,000 miles away, what an enormous amount it would take to ward off the disease from the whole state.

If the Populists would show less zeal in keeping cholera out of Kansas and more in keeping corruption out of state institutions, it would look more like reform and less like official shamelessness.

The great numbers of hogs and cattle suddenly put upon the market are signs that the corn crop has failed in many places and unfortunately they are undeniable signs. Kansas, however, is better off than either Nebraska or Iowa.

The Populist movement in Alabama is said to have shattered lifelong friendships, estranged sweethearts and caused brothers to cease speaking to brothers. No one will deny that either Populists or Democrats have good grounds for their dislike.

CHICO, the dead chimpanzee, is of rare interest to scientists because he is the nearest approach to a man ever found among monkeys. It may be said in this connection that men bearing a close resemblance to chimpanzees are a drag on the scientific market.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD says that recent events have convinced the country that we need more soldiers for emergencies. That may be true, but he might have said that recent events have shown that there is an insatiably greedy man or so that the country can get along without altogether.

WHENEVER they have a little wind up in New Hampshire that blows over a few sheds and cottages they telegraph over the country it was a terrible cyclone. It is just like those selfish Yankees, when they get a nice cool breeze they throw discredit on it for fear somebody will come and get it.

Silver Leaf tomato catsup is anti-septic and should be used at your meals regularly. For sale by all leading grocers.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of Dr. Wint's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles. J. K. Jones

INCREASING THE ARMY.  
Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., thinks our regular army of 25,000 men is far too small. Gen. Schofield thinks it should be increased to 80,000 at once. Why stop at 80,000, General? Why not make it 500,000? As the increase of the army is to keep down the riotous unemployed, what better plan could be suggested than to make the unemployed keep themselves down by getting enlisted into the army where they could at least get \$13 a month and board. That is more than probably 2,000,000 of men are now getting.

Of course it would be expensive to support such an army, but as we are rapidly approaching the pauper labor wage scales of Europe, we cannot expect to escape the other half of the European wage system which is a big standing army. The big armies of Europe are not maintained by the nations there to protect themselves from each other so much as to keep the laboring classes from rising in their anger and upsetting things. The pauper laborers of Europe periodically get tired of making wealth for kings, dukes, duchesses and the "upper classes" to squander; their black bread and wooden shoes become irksome to them once in awhile; then they threaten to overturn the established order of things; and a big army, like the one General Schofield proposes, is a convenient thing to compel them to return to their black bread and wooden shoes, and to convince them that they have no business to bother their heads about government and such things.

Of course, if wages keep on going down in America as they have been since this goldbug congress threw silver into the ditch, they must eventually reach the European standard. When that time comes, General Schofield's army of 80,000 men may come in handy, or an army of 500,000 men as suggested.

These fine old generals, Schofield and O. O. Howard (who, by the way, is a great Sunday-school leader and doesn't believe in bloodshed) are pining for an occupation. The armies are not large enough and there are not wars enough to suit these martial old graybeards. It is too bad that these piping times of peace give these aged but enthusiastic gentlemen no opportunity to exercise their military valor. They need an army of at least 60,000 men; and if there be no foreign foe to lead them against these senile and sanguinary old gents are perfectly willing, as we have it from their own mouths, to lead their cohorts against American citizens and shoot them.

THE ARMY should be increased to 500,000 men at once just to please Messrs. Schofield and Howard.

BROWN AS BAD AS INGALLS.  
Col. John M. Brown, the distinguished leader of the colored people of Kansas, who assumes to act as their mouth-piece, has taken serious offense at ex-Senator John J. Ingalls' suggestion of the deportation of the Africans as a solution to the ever present race problem.

Colonel Brown is a little late in making a public manifestation of his feelings on this subject, but perhaps he has been nursing his indignation all these years that it might wax strong, and great, and fall with more telling effect upon the devoted head of Mr. Ingalls. Perhaps again he has been waiting until there are no more offices in sight.

The people of Kansas would have a higher appreciation of Colonel Brown's position on this subject, and more faith in his sincerity, were it not for the well known fact that he has but recently been advocating the same thing that he so vigorously condemns in the ex-United States senator.

To be sure Colonel Brown wanted to colonize his race in Brazil instead of in Africa, but the principle is the same. There is one very important difference in the two schemes, however, and that is that the colonel proposed to lead the exodus to Brazil himself. Now, Col. Brown has had a large experience in the exodus business. He conducted a movement of that kind from the south to Kansas in 1880, and it paid. Contributions of money, food and clothing, poured in from all over the land to aid the poor suffering destitute colored people that had been driven to seek refuge in Kansas from the wrongs inflicted by their oppressors in the south, and when they had nearly all been provided for and there were not more than a dozen left at the "barracks" near the Santa Fe junction depot, the large two-story building on the southwest corner of Gordon and Kansas avenue was yet filled from cellar to garret with clothing and provisions, and members of the Freedmen's Aid association were traveling over the country asking for more.

Viewed from the standpoint of past history it is not surprising that Col. Brown should object to having what he has evidently come to regard as one of his inalienable rights interfered with. If there is any deprivation to be done he wants to be regarded as the chief doer. He evidently intends to head an exodus of his people somewhere, but whether into Brazil or into the Populist party is not yet fully determined. He would perhaps encounter less rivalry in the latter movement.

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STATE JOURNAL. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1894.

ARE MERELY CHATTER. IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.  
Gossip Among the Railroad Men of Topeka and Kansas.  
Special Master in Chancery J. B. Johnson has gone to Arkansas City to hear the complaint of the discharged employees of the Santa Fe there, and to ascertain from the evidence whether or not they are worthy to be taken back as employees of the receiver. W. Littlefield of the Santa Fe law department is there also to represent the receiver.

HE WILL NOT INVESTIGATE  
Any Further Than He Has Done Personally—He Answers Categorically the Charges That Have Been Made.

Governor Leveillé, who has gone out on his campaigning tour has through his daughter given out a statement relative to the penitentiary investigation.

In this statement he says: "There will be no further proceedings. All this chatter about the penitentiary is the result of a conspiracy on the part of a few fellows who have been discharged and who have a grievance. They secured notice on me last spring that the warden had to go, and if he was not removed they would call to their aid influential friends in the party and I would have to suffer the consequence. I told them I did not wish to shield the warden in any wrong doing, but from all that could be learned the administration of the prison seemed to be a striking success. I reminded them of the difficulties to be encountered in suddenly changing the entire working force of such administration and starting off toward success with nearly a hundred untried and inexperienced men—and that it seemed to me the warden deserved commendation rather than censure from general principles.

"However, I expressed a willingness to give a hearing to all or any who felt aggrieved, and charges were filed against the warden near the close of the month of May. These charges were referred to the board of directors in accordance with section 5, chapter 152, session laws 1891, which reads as follows: 'It shall be their duty (meaning the board) to inquire into any improper conduct which may be alleged to have been committed, by the warden or any other officer of the penitentiary.'

"The complainants were notified that they should appear before the board and file evidence, this they declined to do, alleging that the board would not give them an impartial hearing, and further demanded an investigation under sec 39-68, page 1895, general statutes 1891.

"Under this statute they no doubt hoped for a prolonged trial and witness fees for an extended period, but I did not feel justified in incurring an expenditure of \$1,500 or \$2,000, and especially objected because there was no appropriation with which to pay.

"When the board sat to hear the case, the complainants, notwithstanding they had been regularly subpoenaed, refused to appear, a few witnesses for the defense were examined and the warden acquitted. When the charges are analyzed, it is apparent that only two or three are of a serious nature, all the facts about the coal mines were easily obtained by inspection, and some time ago I sent an expert to make an examination, and now have his report on file. The testimony taken fully exonerates the warden in every instance. The only charges of importance were numbers 1, 2 and 3 of those brought by the chief clerk.

"The first of these charged that the warden had taken money from the appropriation for boarding purposes, and invested it in hogs—the charge itself does not state except by an ingenious inference that the warden received any pecuniary advantage from this transaction. The warden admitted having made the purchase of hogs and the testimony showed that the state had netted thereby a profit of \$495.32.

"The second of the chief clerk was that the warden had settled a claim against the Armour Packing company, collecting a rebate on the purchase price of ten thousand pounds of bacon. The clerk claimed that the settlement was recorded, and the inference was that the warden had received the money. The amount involved in this transaction was twenty-five dollars. In this case the board discovered that the chief clerk himself omitted to make the proper entry upon the books to show that this amount was due from the Armour Packing company. The books of said company did show the proper credit and the money had simply not been collected. The amount was collected on June 9, 1894.

"The third charge was, that the warden's daughter, Carrie, drew pay as an assistant keeper, contrary to the rules of the institution. To this the warden admitted that his daughter had been employed as cashier and assistant in the office; and he also showed from the records that it had been the custom of his predecessors to employ some one in this capacity. This to some extent involves the charge of nepotism, which has been made as general in reference to this institution. His daughter Carrie as stated was employed for a few months, and the younger son carried the mail for a while, but neither of them have been on the pay rolls of the institution for some time, and the engineer, John, is the only member of the Chase family who receives pay from the state."

LOCAL MENTION.  
Gov. L. Blakesley received a telegram last night announcing the death of his mother at Waterbury, Conn. She was over 90 years old.

Hon. C. J. Brown, secretary of the State Bar association, says the report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the association is now being published. The report has been delayed by the failure to receive promptly some of the addresses delivered at the meeting. The address of Henry Wade Rodgers has just arrived.

Alexander Hardin, wife and daughter left last evening for their old home in Glasgow, Scotland, where they will reside in the future. They have lived here for three years and during that time Mr. Hardin has been employed as a machinist in the Santa Fe shops. About thirty of their friends were at the Santa Fe depot to see them leave. They will leave New York on the 8d of August.

Argentine's Wheat King.  
Argentina has a "wheat king"—an Italian immigrant of the name of Guazone—whose land is in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His last harvest crop of wheat was grown on 66,720 acres.

The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

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